

## REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 2, 4, 5, and 8 have been amended. Claims 1 and 11 have been canceled. No new matter has been submitted and reconsideration of the allowability of the claims is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-8 and 12-13 are pending and under consideration. Briefly, claims 12 and 13 have been indicated allowed.

### REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:

Claims 1, 2, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boger (U.S. Patent No. 6,724,351 B1), and further in view of Czako (U.S. Patent No. 6,313,850).

Claims 1 and 11 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Claim 2 has been amended to incorporate the canceled features of claim 1.

Claim 2 sets forth the method according to now, respectfully canceled claim 1 features, wherein pre-assigning of pre-assigned display adjusting value comprises assigning a value for adjusting any one of brightness, color, contrast, and gamma of a moving picture signal provided to the displaying apparatus.

Briefly, it is respectfully submitted that the newly cited Czako, similarly to Boger, again fails to set forth or suggest any changing of an image signal, as set forth in the claims. For example, see claim 2, which recites: "assigning a value for adjusting any one of a brightness, color, contrast, and gamma of a moving picture signal provided to the displaying apparatus."

Thus, again, by way of review, Boger particularly recites: "The method according to the present invention comprises operating the display in the first display mode, receiving user input to change the display mode from the first mode to the second mode, sending a mode change command to the display apparatus in response to user input, and transitioning the display apparatus from the first mode to the second mode of operation." (col. 2, lines 64 – col. 3, line 4).

However, "to change the display mode from the first mode to the second mode" disclosed in Boger does not mean to output the presently claimed adjusted image signal to the display, as set forth in claim 11, for example. In other words, image signal itself is not changed but just image signal scanning order is changed in Boger, within the display apparatus.

In addition, Boger further states: "[t]he display device 114 is a display capable of operating in a television mode and a computer graphics mode, and which is capable of receiving and executing commands received by hardware system 100. By television mode is meant an operational mode wherein

a standard interlaced television signal is received and displayed. By computer graphics mode is meant an operational mode wherein a noninterlaced or progressively scanned output from display system 112 is received and displayed. Display 114 may comprise a cathode ray-tube (CRT) type display, or may comprise an alternative type of display technology such as a projection display, liquid-crystal display (LCD), light-emitting diode (LED) display, gas or plasma display, electroluminescent display, vacuum fluorescent display, cathodoluminescent (field emission) display, plasma-addressed liquid crystal (PALC) display, high gain emissive display (HGED), and so forth (col. 4, line 59-col. 5, line 8).

To change operational mode from noninterlaced to progressively or versa verse means to change to change only the scanning order of the signal to be displayed to a display but does not adjust a signal of the picture to be supplied to the displaying apparatus.

Furthermore, Boger discloses "Display 114 further comprises a microprocessor or microcontroller 218 to provide standard digital monitor controls to control, for example, brightness, contrast, vertical and horizontal sizing and positioning, on/off (rest/resume), refresh rate, resolution, color temperatures. The control information may be input by one or more of user-accessible manual controls (e.g., a push-button control panel), a remote control unit (e.g., IR, RF, cabled, and so forth) operable to control the display, and circuitry for receiving control information from the personal computer via display cable 214 (e.g., via an operating system extension, standard PC utility, display-specific utility, and so forth). "(col. 6, lines 3-16)

In Boger, display 114 further comprises a microprocessor or microcontroller 218 to provide standard digital monitor controls to control, for example, brightness, contrast, vertical and horizontal sizing and positioning, on/off (rest/resume), refresh rate, resolution, color temperatures. in contrast, claim 11 sets forth "outputting the adjusted image signal to the video controller to be output to the displaying apparatus"

In addition, Boger discloses "[r]eferring now to FIG. 6, there is shown a block diagram of a display apparatus according to a further embodiment of the present invention. Display 114 is a computer display device capable of conforming to both a computer display standard and a television display standard as described above by way of reference to FIG. 2. The display device 114 is used to multiplex a plurality of television inputs, such as tuner input 220, composite video source 222, S-video input 224 and so forth. When the display 114 is in the television operating mode, it functions like a television, outputting a full-screen display of the selected A/V source 220, 222, or 224." (col. 8, lines 31-43)

Thus, here, it is respectfully again submitted that the automated selection between interlaced and progressive output is different from an adjusting of a signal of according to a user selection and a pre-assigned display adjusting value, as set forth in claim 2.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Boger and Czako does not

disclose or suggest the invention in claim 2.

Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boger and Czako, as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Iwaki (U.S. 6,567,097). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action sets forth that Iwaki "selecting a picture conversion automatic execution to allow a displaying status of the picture signal to be automatically converted by the video controller if the moving picture is determined to be displayed on the displaying apparatus [Iwaki: col. 10, ln. 54- -col. 11, ln. 15 wherein 'mode switching among different sources can also be automatically done' corresponds to "automatic execution"]

By way of review, Iwaki discloses "in this embodiment, when interlaced video data is displayed on the CRT, the CRT is automatically switched from the noninterlaced display mode to the interlaced display mode to directly output the video data as interlaced data to the CRT and to interlaced-display the video data"(col. lines 30-35), and Iwaki discloses "the interlaced data bypass circuit 501 or the like checks if interlaced video data is input, and upon detection of interlaced video data, corresponding parameters are set in registers of the graphics controllers 105 by hardware. (col. 11, line 4-8)

Thus, it is noted that the interlaced display mode and noninterlaced display mode of Boger and Iwaki is not related to the claimed "moving picture", detection of the same, and automated adjusting of the picture signal, as claimed.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Boger, Czako, and Iwaki does not teach or suggest the invention recited in claim 3.

Claims 4, 5, 6 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boger, further in view of Czako, and further in view of Notomi (JP 07204350). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Regarding claim 4, the Office Action sets forth that Notomi discloses "ascertaining whether the input signal is any one of a game picture or a moving picture[adding an identification signal to a video signal to be outputted from a game machine to judge the identification signal and in a game machine 1, a game soft executing section 1a is arranged to execute a game soft 3 mounted thereon and an ID encoder 1b to add to a video signal an ID code for indicating the signal as video signal outputted from the game machine 1. On the other hand, in a TV unit 2, a detecting section 2a is arranged to detect the ID code added to the video signal, an ID decoder 2d decode the ID code detected and a ROM 2c."

However, Notomi at least fails to disclose "ascertaining whether the input signal is a moving picture," as recited in claim 4.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Boger, Czako, and Notomi fails

to disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 4.

In addition, claims 5-7 are deemed patentable due at least their depending from claim 4.

Claim 8 has been amended to clarify the claimed invention.

Claim 8 is deemed patentable due at least to the same reasons as claim 5, as well as for the additional recitations therein.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

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By: 

Stephen T. Boughner  
Registration No. 45,317

1201 New York Ave, N.W., 7th Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Telephone: (202) 434-1500  
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501